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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 22.

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Poetry.

FOR THE INQUIRER.

INCONGRUITY.

I have a most delicious *pear*—
I wish I had a *pair*,
But as I'm not so fortunate,
This one I now will *pare*.
I always have been fond of *ale*,
And also fond of *beer*,
But always dread that kind of *ail*
That leads unto the *bier*.
Miss Jennie Cox they say is *vain*—
A blood vessel is a *vein*,
And high upon a cupalo,
We often see a *vane*.
I wandered out along the *road*,
A man before me *rode*—
Another jumped into a boat,
And o'er a stream he *rowed*.
An ugly reptile is the *toad*—
My boots they are well *toed*,
By jacks or horses on canal
The boats are always *towed*.
The police will a burglar *seize*,
That is it him he *sees*,
And sometimes, too, a criminal is
Transported o'er the *seas*.
The minister performs his *rites*,
And that we know is *right*,
And who'd gainsay if we would *write*,
That a workman is a *wright*?
Most savage is the grizzly *bear*,
A desert is most *bare*,
Sometimes our bones are filled with pain,
Aye! more than we can *bear*.
The *hart* it hath a panting *heart*,
A *hare* has downy *hair*,
And all do know the lion is
A *layer* in his *lair*.
The ladies all are fond of *beaus*,
Their hats are full of *bows*,
Most all the boys delight in *bows*,
On every tree are *boughs*.
The fisherman his vessel *rows*—
A sweet flower is the *rose*,
Again, O *dear*! the female *deer*,
We sometimes call them *roes*.
This is a very funny *style*;
Steps are called a *stile*,
A squad of soldiers is a *file*,
And an instrument a *file*.
Webster was a statesman *great*,
George Washington a *greater*,
Before the fire stands a *grate*:
In my hand I hold a *grater*.
A music instrument is a *lyre*.
A politician is a *liar*;
The highwayman who lies in wait,
Must surely be a *lier*,
The fourth of an acre is a *rood*;
To be rough is to be *rude*;
The trader with his "eye teeth cut,"
His bargain oft hath *rued*.
Most wicked was that city *Tyre*,
Around a wheel is *tire*,
And now, to wind,
Lest I your patience *tire*,
I'll but allude to biting *rime*
And ask you to excuse,
This most incongruous *rhyme*.

ESURIOR.

Political.

LETTER FROM R. DALE OWEN.

Shall there be Guarantees for the Future, or shall Restoration be Unconstitutional?—Shall each State be admitted as it ratifies the Constitutional Amendment?

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I take exception, in these days, to no contrarieties of opinion touching the proper mode of restoring harmony between the late belligerent sections of our country. That is a problem which may tax the best energies of the wisest among us, and in regard to the solution of which the ablest may differ. But if the task before us is difficult, it is not hopeless; not, I firmly believe, doubtful even, I have faith in the people. I have faith, stronger still, that God, who forsook us not in the gloom of the rebellion, will guide us now when the scene of combat is changed from the field of battle to the election precinct and the legislative hall.

The essential is that we approach this great subject in a fitting spirit. It avails nothing to talk about the enormity of secession and the condign punishment it merits. The punishment of nations is in other hands than ours. If the judgments of God have not already stamped slavery as a sin and treason against a benificent government as a crime, in vain are the efforts of man in that direction.

Nor let us, in our indignation, forget how that sin of Slavery, the cause of the Rebellion, originally came upon the South against her own will, against her solemn protest. In December, 1770, the King of Great Britain commanded the Governor of Virginia "under pain of the highest displeasure, to assent to no law prohibiting the importation of slaves." Virginia, in April, 1772, addressed the King in remonstrance, saying to him these remarkable words: "The importation of slaves, a trade of great inhumanity, will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions." Maryland and Carolina followed that lead.

But aside from this, what so unphilosophical and unjust is the spirit of the Pharisee? It is due to a geographical accident that we were not born slaveholders in the City of Charleston. Dare we assert that, if we had been, we should have been juster men than they—more scrupulous about living by the labor of others? Shall we stand up, in the temple of our own self righteousness, and say: "God we thank Thee that we are not as other men, or even as these South Carolinians?"

We can never, indeed, forget—God forbid that we should!—the terrible consequences of treason; the hardships, the sufferings, the lost lives, the parents and widows bereaved, the countless thousands of homes made desolate, amongst us. But to avert evils in the future better befits a Christian people than to avenge injurious of the past. Let us learn of the despised and the lowly. Is it we only who have injuries to requite? What were our sufferings during the war compared to the thousand wrongs perpetrated, throughout generations, against the millions of Southern slaves? But, though the iron entered into their souls, did they return evil for evil? Did they forget, when the day of liberation dawned, the words of the text: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, thus saith the Lord?"

If there be among our people a revengeful element, let us not pander to it. If we impose conditions before we restore political rights to those who, defying law and Constitution by force of arms, became public enemies, it ought to be in defense, not in requital.

"*If* we impose conditions." To a dispassionate looker-on it must seem strange that, here in the North, that should be a question at all. At the close of a four years embittered war—producing a radical change in the legal and social condition of four millions of people, creating two vast antagonistic public debts, and entailing a thousand diversities of interest between millions on one side and millions on the other—it would be a thing incredible that Government could be properly and safely resumed without stipulation or precaution, as if nothing had happened. At such a juncture in our national affairs, wise precautionary measures are as strictly a dictate of duty as they are clearly a matter of right.

As to the right in this case, the space I prescribe to myself forbids more than a few words, even if I deem it more necessary than I do formally to argue a question so plain.

I shall not, therefore, here broach the speculative inquiry what is the precise legal status of the late insurgent States. A mere technical view of a great subject is always a contracted one. Questions involving the life or death of nations are not decided by fine-drawn theories. Good Abraham Lincoln, with that sagacious common sense which marked the man, when alluding in the last speech he ever made, to the disputed point whether the seceded States "are in the Union or out of it," said: "That question has not been, nor yet is, a practically material one; and any one discussion of it while it thus remains practically immaterial can have no other effect than the mischievous use of dividing our friends."

Neither shall I institute any inquiry as to our power, at this time, to impose conditions precedent to restoration. If, by the sacrifice of 300,000 lives and 3,000,000,000 of treasure, the North has *not* won the right to decide what guaranties are needed to avert, in future, the perils and sufferings of the past, then the chapters on War and Peace in the code of International Law are so much waste paper; then *no* rights can be obtained by conquest; then the sword is a worthless weapon, fitted only to destroy, impotent to save.

Ere we deny such a right we must blot from the books some of the best known and most universally recognized principles of public law. We must reject the accepted doctrine that civil war is subject to the same general rules as foreign war, or else we must refuse to assent to what every publicist of repute has set forth (and what common sense suggests) as among the most important of national rights and duties; the rule, namely, that a nation, especially a victorious nation, ought to protect itself not only against immediate but against prospective dangers. Deriving all rights attendant on conquest from "justifiable self-defense," Vattel says:

"When the conqueror has subdued a hostile nation, he may, if prudence so require, render her incapable of doing mischief with the same ease in future. * * * If the safety of the State lies at stake, our precaution and foresight cannot be extended too far. Must we delay to avert our ruin till it has become inevitable? * * * * An injury gives a right to provide for our future safety by depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us.—*Vattel, Book III, Sections* 201, 44, 45.

To us, and not to the "unjust aggressor" who appealed to the wager of battle and lost, belongs, at this time, the right to decide what guarantees are needed for the public safety, and how that "unjust aggressor" shall be rendered "incapable of doing mischief with the same ease in the future." Dearly we paid for that right! We shall commit a folly unparallelled in the annals of nations if we neglect to use it.

But if things are lawful for us, all things are not expedient. Thus, though due time must be taken for the maturing and consummation of precautionary measures, yet, on the other hand, one section of a Republic containing a fourth of its inhabitants cannot except for a season, safely be shut out from Federal representation. Therefore the political rights of the States lately in insurrection should be restored to them at the earliest day consistently with the peace and safety of the country.

The dangers attendant on unconditional restoration, which threaten that peace and safety seem to me three in number; two of a political, the other of a financial character.

First. The difficulty, partly solved by the war but remaining open yet on certain points, growing out of race.

On one branch of this subject little need be said. Except by the hopelessly prejudiced it is conceded that, in a republic, all freemen, no matter of what race, must be secured in what are civil rights. As to the mode of conferring, or the manner of enforcing, opinions may differ; but the principle itself is denied by no party deserving the name. Men are agreed—that the negro is not to exist among us as an outlaw, debarred from owning land, excluded from the witness box, or from courts of law, or subjected to punishments from which other races are exempt.

But the question of suffrage remains—a more embarrassing question. My own preference is not for immediate, universal suffrage, but for a Constitutional provision looking to the future; suffrage then to be qualified as each State may elect, but without discrimination of race; perhaps thus:

SEC. —. From and after the fourth day of July, 1876, no discrimination shall be made by any State nor by the United States as to the enjoyment by classes, of the right of suffrage, because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Prospective equality of suffrage, with a novitiate of ten years for the colored man; the Centenary of the Declaration a day of jubilee and enfranchisement. That is my preference. I believe, that if, in Congress and in the Northern Legislature, the battles were fought bravely on that issue, it would be won: and once won, all sectional agitation on the subject of races would cease; for men acquiesce in the inevitable and speedily adapt themselves to it.

Ultimately it must come to this. A nation must act up to its principles of Government, whatever they are, if it would secure in permanence, its domestic tranquility. England has withheld until this day, from millions of her adult subjects, the right of suffrage; but she has no national declaration that all men are free and equal; it is not among her political axioms, that taxation and representation must go together.

A majority in Congress, however, appear to be of opinion that it would endanger the success of a constitutional amendment to incorporate in it even prospective equality of suffrage. To this opinion I surrender my preference. It is not treason to principle to advance toward a great reform one step at a time. If to attempt two steps at once is to hazard the consummation of the first step, it is practical wisdom to refrain. Nature effects all things gradually; the element of time enters into all her operations. Time alone effaces deep-rooted prejudices. And prejudice, nurtured through generations and shared by millions of men, is as much a fixed fact as the existence of a sunken rock in the entrance channel of a harbor. The statesman who regards it not is no wiser than the mariner who should run his vessel against that rocky obstruction because it ought not to be there. We should conciliate sectional prejudice, so far as prudence and conscience permit. The limit is, a due consideration for the Right and for the public safety.

I am content, then, to see civil rights asserted, and to await the action of time on the question of suffrage, provided we offer by Constitutional Amendment, to the late insurgent States, strong inducement ultimately to act, in this matter, up to republican principles.

We can do this, in strict accordance with justice between the two great sections of our country, by a provision regulating the basis of representation. Such a provision is of unspeakable importance, not alone as an incentive to justice, but as one of those measures of "precaution and foresight" which, in the extract from Vattel already quoted, we have seen justified and recommended, "to provide for our future safety by depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us." It might be added, "of the means of injuring himself;" for we have one common cause as we have one common country; and in the safety of one section of the Union is involved the safety of the whole.

This brings me to consider the second of the dangers incident to unconditional restoration.

The eleven States lately in insurrection are inhabited by two races, in the proportion (taking our data from the census of 1860) of about 54 to 36; (in these eleven States, 5,449,453 white and 3,653,870 colored,) in other words, three-fifths are white and two fifths colored. In two of these States the colored exceed the white in numbers (South Carolina, white 291,388, colored 412,320; Mississippi, white 353,991, colored 437,404.) In several others the numbers of each approach equality. (Louisiana, white 550,629, colored 350,383; Alabama, white 526,431, colored 437 770; Georgia, white 591,587, colored 467,793, Florida, white 77-, 748, colored 52,677.)

It so happens that the race numbering two-fifths of the population of these States are, with very few exceptions, loyal to the Union and friendly to the North: while the race numbering three-fifths are, by a large majority, tinged with secession heresies and unfriendly to the Northern people, I make this latter statement not as an imputation but only as asserting a fact well known and a result which, under the circumstances, is very natural. The sword conquers, it does not convince; and the vanquished are not want to love the victors.

It will happen also, in case no provision touching suffrage enters into an amendment to the Constitution, that the race numbering three-fifth will have the power to exclude from voting the two-fifths. If they do so, the Constitution remaining unchanged, then, on an average, *every three white voters* throughout ths eleven States lately in rebellion will have as much political power in Congress and in all Presidential elections as *every five white voters* throughout the Northern States.

We cannot, even by amending the Constitution, wholly remedy this inequality; because no State, without its consent, can be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. (Constitution Art. v.)

But as to the members of the House of Representatives, there is a constitutional remedy, by providing that if the colored race are not admitted to the polls neither shall they be included in the basis of representation. These eleven States are entitled under the present appointment, to *fifty-eight* Representatives. They should be entitled, under a purely white basis of representation, (the divisor see Census, page 22, being 157,000), to about *forty-two* Representatives only.

This would reduce the electoral vote accordingly, but, because of unchanged representation in the Senate, not so as to fully equalize, even then, political power as between Northern and Southern whites in a Presidential election, the South would still have the advantage. And that can only be prevented by so amending the Constitution that the President shall be eligible directly by the people.

It will be observed that, while the basis of representation remains unchanged and the suffrage question undetermined, two results will follow: First, the ex-Secessionists of the South are allowed to weed out from among their voters, to the extent of two-fifths of the whole, that particular class which is known to be almost unanimously loyal; and secondly, in virtue of this weeding out, these ex-Secessionists clothe themselves with a measure of political power altogether out of proportion to their numbers. Under the plan of prospective suffrage for which I have expressed my preference, both these results, so greatly to be deprecated, would have been ultimately averted. The direct correction of the first, it would seem, Congress has resolved not to press. That is conceding much. The reasons in favor of a constitutional remedy for the second, before a people endowed with common sense, are absolutely overwhelming. A mere statement of the case supercedes the necessity for argument.

If the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, see fit to debar from suffrage the negro population, is the result of such exclusion of a loyal element to be that they will have nearly twice the political influence, voter for voter, that is enjoyed in the States of the North? Is our political system to remain so constituted that the first mover and prime agent in bringing on that war which put in imminent peril the Union itself shall be the chief gainer in political power by the giant iniquity she instigated? Is South Carolina, the arch conspirator, to be rewarded for her complicity in the rebellion and her exclusion of loyal men from the polls by this, that hereafter, so long as she deprives her colored people of suffrage, every white voter within her borders shall have twice and one-third as much political power in Presidential and other Federal elections as a white voter in New York or in Ohio? It is not enough to declare that this would be an unparalled folly and a flagrant injustice. I do not content myself with asserting that such an anomaly in our democratic system would outrage the very principles upon which that system rests. I say that the permanent existence of such a feature of sectional inequality is *an impossibility*. Let Alexander H. Stevens and others who proclaim that it is just, and imagine that it is possible, know this, that the North would renew the war to-morrow rather than endure it.

The wording of the section intended to remedy the injustice, as, the House Chairman of the Committee whence it came has admitted, objectionable. It ought not to pass in its present shape, if for no other reason than this, that one of its practical effects is to impose a penalty on any State which may see fit to make reading and writing, or the payment of a poll-tax, a qualification of suffrage. Let us not, in an effort to cure one injustice, commit another. It fails in this also, that it affects but partially, and in a form difficult if not impossible to carry into practice, its avowed object.

The third danger attendant on unconditional restoration—that of a financial character—is the risk that efforts may be made to procure acknowledgement of the so-called Confederate debt and compensation for loss deemed to be incurred by the emancipation of slaves. It does not suffice that we should be protected against the actual assumption of the rebel debt and against payment for slaves; we must be secured, also, against the damaging effect, on our finances, that would certainly follow the mere agitation in Congress of such questions. This security can be obtained by a constitutional provision only.

Such are the dangers incident to our situation as we emerge from a four years' Rebellion that has left no slave on our soil. An article amendatory of the Constitution, framed to avert those dangers, should provide:

First—Equality of rights.

Second—A just basis of representation.

Third—A probation to assume the rebel debt or to pay for slaves.

Such an article will accord with the views of the President, as heretofore distinctly expressed by himself. In his message vetoing the Civil Rights Bill, while he condemned the details, he approved the principles. He has more than once assented to the propriety of so altering the Constitution as to conform the basis of representation to the number of voters. And he himself imposed on the ex-rebel States the coudition, precedent to restoration, that they should repudiate the rebel debt and relinquish claims of compensation for slaves.

Place such an Article, in plain and effective language, before our Northern Legislatures, and a year is not more certain to roll around than is that Constitutional Amendment to be ratified before its close.

Omit, on the other hand, to propose such an amendment; attempt to proceed without such guarantees; and the expectation, of permanent harmony between the two great sections of our country will be an idle dream. It will be but a vain crying of "Peace! Peace!" when there is none.

These guarantees of domestic tranquility once obtained, I think we may safely concede easy terms to those who were lately our enemies in war and are now, in peace, our friends.

I see no sufficient cause for excluding especially by constitutional provision, from a vote for the next President and for Congressmen during four years to come, all who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection. The non-excluded, under such a rule, would scarcely number a single million of whites throughout the late insurgent States; one thirty-fifth part, let us say, of the whole population in 1863. These eleven States, even under a restricted basis of representation, would be entitled to 42 Representatives and 22 Senators; therefore to 66 electoral votes. As the total electoral votes fall short of 320, that would be *more than one fifth* of the whole. Shall we permit in a Republic, *one thirty-fifth of its population to vote for Chief Magistrate one fifth of its entire vote?* Surely a very hazardous and questionable experiment! And to what practical end? For a decade, at least, the North must depend upon her own votes. A vote against us has but the force of a single vote, no matter what intensity of political heresy may be entertained by the voter. Every one of these men will be our opponents on all sectional questions; and whether it be Tom or Dick or Harry who comes, it matters but little. The plain spoken, if they be political ultraists, may be the least dangerous. The number is the important thing, not the shade of opinion held by the individual. Let us see to it that the votes are not too many, and let us take the chance of the rest.

I am content, also to see each of the late insurgent States admitted as soon as it ratifies an amendment of the character referred to, and modifies its constitution in conformity herewith. The adoption by the Northern States of the amendment cannot be reckoned among the doubtful things; and even if it were lost, that would be the fault of the North, for which the South ought not to suffer. Nor, if the State of Tennessee sees the error of her way and reforms, is there any just right why her political rights should be withheld until South Carolina also sees fit to repent. That each State should be responsible for its own action only, is natural justice; and, as such, the people, whose instincts are true, will be sure to regard it.

Besides this, it is wise policy to present to each of the late seceded States separately such inducements as are likely to detach them, at the earliest day, from their present associates. Thus shall we break the faggots from the bundle of secession, one by one.

This is an additional reason why the proposed provision to disfranchise four-fifths of the Southern voters for Federal offices until 1870—a provision most odious, as it must be, to the South, and therefore a serious obstacle to her acceptance of any constitutional amendment in which it is incorporated—ought not to be adopted.

If we declare certain classes ineligible to Congress, either for a period of years or for life, they should not I think, be numerous; a few only of the chief offenders, in vindication of the principle; say an exclusion, for ten years, of those persons who, having been officers in our army or navy, or members of the XXXVIth Congress, or having held seats in the Cabinet or on the Federal bench in the year 1861, violated their oaths of office by deserting their posts and joining the Rebellion.

These precautions taken, let us throw wide the gates of restoration. Sectional estrangement must have an end, some day or other. "A husband and wife," said Lincoln, "may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other yet the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face: and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them."

Human dissensions become more and more aggravated the longer the dissentients remain apart. Bring men together on familiar terms and half their prejudices and quarrels heal themselves.

Do we fear the result? Are we afraid to encounter, in the legislative hall, those whom we met and conquered on the battle field? Something we must risk. Blessed by such guidance through the darkness of the past, shall our faith fail us now? Let us learn courage of stout old Milton. It was he who said, "Let Truth and Falsehood grapple. Whoever knew Truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant
ROBBERT DALE OWEN.
Washington, May 15, 1866.

WHAT is the greatest curiosity? A woman's.

Miscellaneous.

IN THE MIND.

An old man was shaving himself one day before the fire, but suddenly exclaimed in a great rage to the maid servant: "I can't shave without a glass! why is it not here." "Oh!" said she, "I have not placed it there for many weeks, as you seemed to get along quite as well without it." The crusty old bachelor (of course he was an old bachelor, or he would not have been so crotchety and crusty) had, for the first time, observed that there was no glass there and his inability to shave without one, was "in the mind" only it was imaginary.

A Dutch farmer who measured a yard through, was one day working in the harvest field with his little son, and was bitten by a snake. He was horror struck. When he recovered himself a little, he snatched up his outer clothing, and made tracks for home, at the same time busying himself in putting on his vest; but it would not go on. He looked at his arm, and it seemed to be double its natural size; but tugging at it with greater desperation, he finally got both arms in. But his blood fairly froze in his veins when he discovered it wouldn't meet by about a foot. By this time he had reached his house, and throwing himself on the bed, exclaimed in an agony of terror: "O mine frow! I'm snake bite! I'm killed! O mine Cot!" But his little bit of a wife, standing a kimbo in the middle of the floor, burst into a fit of laughter so uncontrollable that she was likely to suffocate, and thus beat her husband in dying. The poor mans in his alarm, had endeavored to put on his little boy's vest, and was not swollen at all, except "in the mind."

Many a mother feels fretted and jaded and worn out with the cares of housekeeping, and is almost sick. But at the moment a welcome visiter comes in full of life and cordiality and cheeriness, and in less than five minutes that mother is a different woman; the sky has cleared; the face is lighted up with smiles; and she feels as well as she ever did in her life. Her discouragement, her almost sickness was *not* "in the mind," it was a reality, but the excitement of conversation drove out the wearying blood, which was oppressing the heart, and made it fairly tingle to the finger points. Mem. Ladies! when you go a visiting, carry smiles and gladness and a joyous nature and a kind heart with you, and you will do more good than a dozen doctors. Most persons have a variety of uncomfortable feelings at times, but they disappear on some exciting occurrence, not because they are merely "in the mind," only imaginary, but because the excited heart wakes up to a new propulsive power, and drives forward the stagnating blood from points where its sluggishness was producing oppression, or actual pain. Mem. 2. For all, when you are grumpy, bounce up, go ahead, and do something.—[*Dr. Hall.*

PUT A GOOD FACE UPON IT.

If you wish to succeed in life, if you wish to find friends, if you wish your relatives or associates to enjoy your company, wear a cheerful face; everybody dislikes and shuns a sad one, if it is habitually sad, Everybody but God grows weary of being reminded of sorrow, and the heart that is always full of bitter waters will be left alone. Pretend to be happy if you can do no more. Coax sunbeams to your eyes, smiles to your lips. Speak hopeful, yea words as often as you can; make fun if you never feel it. Get the name of being cheerful, and it will be as incense to you. Wherever the *glad* face goes it is welcome; whatever the laughing lips ask is apt to be granted. If you are starving for want of either food for body or spirit it is better to laugh than to cry as you tell the tale. There was one once who, with a face like a tombstone, told and told her wants, and met with repulse after repulse from those whose faces fell at sight of her; but at last, laughing in strange mirth at her own misery, she told it once again. Tears started into the eyes of her hearers, and instant relief was given. Men are impatient of tears, and women are weary of them. Don't give way to them, no matter what the case may be get back the smiles as quickly as you can. Let them be but "hollow smiles," if that's the best you can do. Keep at that. By and by you will do better. Laugh to keep from crying. Never give up to gloom: it is a wrong to those about you. Sad faces add to the weight of trouble that life lays upon every heart. Wo to us if we cannot look about us and see bravely cheerful faces to encourage our hearts! Let us be careful that each one of us has one of these faces. A man who carries a glad face does an amount of good in the world impossible to compute. even if he be too poor to give one cent in charity, and a man whose face is generally sad does, every day of his life, more harm than can be reckoned. This as a hard world, full of all manner of troubles; but every one of them can, for much of the time, be wrestled out of sight; and every living man and woman, as soon as the first distress is a little past, at the very least, assume cheerfulness. This is decent. More than this, 'tis duty. Nobody has any right to go about a perpetual dampener of enjoyment. And no one has just reason for habitual sadness till he has lost his soul.

Don't Dare Trust the People.

There was a time when it was an honor to be a Legislator; when the office not only conferred dignity on the man, but the man elected was supposed to be an upright, honest, noble specimen of manhood who gave honor to the office. But *tempora mutantur*, and surely our law makers have changed with them. Letter writers at Washington and Harrisburg can now write to their relatives as the boy out west did to his father; "Come this way, for mighty small men get into office here!" If any one doubts this let him read the doings of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the few weeks past. Streaks of measures have been developed; unjust legislation has been courted; popular improvements have been ignored, and a general display of dunderheadism and illiberality has been made manifest. Not with all—no indeed; we have exceptions in Senator Lowry, of this district and some others, who deserve credit for their efforts to free the State from its subjection to a grasping corporation.

The "General Railroad Law" has furnished the occasion for an extensive display of debased manhood and swinishness. The law having been once defeated in the Senate Mr. Lowry presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, All efforts of the friends of the General Railroad Law to procure legislation for this State have proved unsuccessful; and,

Whereas, A bill is now in the hands of the Railroad Committee, proposing to submit the question of a General Railroad Law to a vote of the people at the next election; therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Railroad Committee be instructed to report said bill to the Senate.

The resolution evoked an earnest discussion which was participated in by Messrs. Lowry, Bingham Wallace and White in the affirmative, and Hall, Champneys and others in the negative, and was finally voted down, 17 to 14.

One would suppose that this resolution would have been hailed with joy by the sapient Senators, as shifting the responsibility from themselves to the people; but that was just what they were afraid of. Their illiberality would have received too marked a rebuke at the polls; the people, whom they are misrepresenting, would have condemned their course too sharply to sit well on their capacious stomachs. So, dog-in-the-manger like, they sit in the mouths of kennels, with a bark at every scheme of State improvement, and a growl for every expression of popular opinion.

It can hardly be uncharitable if the thought will come into one's mind that this persistent action of the Senate proceeds from private reasons on the part of Senators.

NECK-TWISTING IN CHURCH.

A good story is told of an eccentric old parson, who was sorely annoyed by a habit his people had acquired (and which prevails by-the-way, in all other churches, even now and hereabouts to some extent) to twisting their necks around every time anybody entered the door, and passed up the isle of the meeting house to see what manner of person it might be.

Wearied with the annoyance, the old man exclaimed one Sunday:

"Brethren, if you will only cease turning your heads round, whenever the door opens and will keep your attention on me, I will promise to tell you as I preach, who it is that comes in."

Accordingly he went on with the services and presently made a stop as one of the deacons entered, saying—

That is Deacon———, who keeps the grocery opposite."

And then he announced, in turn, the advent of each individual, preceeding the while with his sermon as composedly as the circumstances would admit, when at last a stranger came in, when he cried out—

"A little old man in green spectacles, and a drab overcoat—don't know him—you can all turn round and look for yourselves this time."

It is hardly necessary to add that the good man carried his point, and there was but little neck-twisting seen in his congregation after that day.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF AMERICA.

I heard the love of home oddly illustrated in Oregon one night in a country bar room. Some well dressed men, in a state of strong drink were boasting of their respective places of nativity.

"I," said one, "was born in Mississippi, where the sun ever shines, and the magnolias bloom all the happy year round."

"And I," said another, "was born in Kentucky the home of impassioned oratory, the home of Clay; the State of splendid women, of gallent men."

"And I," said another, was born in Virginia, the home of Washington; the birth place of statesmen; the State of chivalier deeds and noble hospitality."

"And I," said a yellow haired and sallow-faced man, who was not of this party at all, and who had been quietly smoking a short black pipe by the fire during their magnificent conversation—"And I was born in the garden spot of America."

"Where is that?" they asked.

"*Skeouhegan, Maine,*" he replied. "kin I sell you a razor strop?"

AN EDITOR FORGETS HIS NAME—This vivid sketch of editorial character on the Pacific side is from Artemas Ward, who says: "My arrival at Virginia City was signalized by the following incident: I had no sooner achieved my room in the garret of the International Hotel, than I was called upon by an intoxicated man, who says he was an editor. Knowing how rare it was for an editor to be under the blighting influence of either spirituous or malt liquors, I received this statement doubtfully. But I said, "what name?" "Wait," he said, and went out. I heard him pacing up and down the hall outside. In ten minutes he returned, and said, "Pepper!" Pepper was indeed his name. He had been out to see if he could remember it; and he was so flushed with his success, that he repeated it joyously several times, and then, with a short laugh, he went away. I had often heard of a man being so drunk that he didn't know what town he lived in, but here was a man so hideously inebriated that he didn't know what his name was. I saw no more of him, but I heard from him, for he published a notice of my lecture, in which he said I had a dissipated air!"

LARGE SHOP.—In the early days of mining, before roads had been laid out and saw mills built, a black-smith located on one of the river bars in California, and erecting a forge of stones and clay, set the anvil on a stump which he had sawed low for the purpose, and sharpened the picks and drills of the boys who worked in the vicinity. He worked at mining himself in the day time, and did his blacksmithing at night; and not knowing what day his claim might fail, and he be compelled to pull up stakes and leave, did not think it worth while to build a roof over the "shop." One day Bill S. and two others left the bar for Weaverville, the county seat. As they came into the main trail leading to that place they met a disconsolate looking chap, leading a horse that stumbled at every step. The man at once inquired:

"Stranger, can you tell me how far it is to a blacksmith's shop?" My hoss has lost a shoe, an' goes powerful lame."

"Oh, yes," answered Bill, you're in the *shop* now, but it's about four miles to the *anvil*."

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE—Mr. Doolittle said yesterday in the Senate, that he had lost confidence in the newspapers. There is a similar feeling in the State of Wisconsin. The Legislature has passed a vote of want of confidence in Mr. Doolittle.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Sterling King, the notorious rebel spy, attempted suicide by severing an artery and failed. He next tried starvatition, and succeeded. He was buried in Cincinnati last week.

TRUTH cannot die; it

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JUNE 1, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A GLIMPSE AT THE RECORD.

The friends of Heister Clymer, who in one short year have turned from vehement denunciations of the war and the soldiers, to ardent protestations of love for all who wore the army blue, and who are now asking the soldiers to vote for Clymer, will no doubt be edified by a few extracts from the political record of Heister Clymer and his coadjutors. On the 2nd of April, 1864, the following resolution passed the State Senate:

Resolved, That our representatives in Congress be requested to vote for, and use their influence for the passage of a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of the United States.

On the final passage of the resolution the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Beardslee and Mr. CLYMER, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS.—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, *Kinsey*, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson Worthington and Penny, *Speaker*.—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Beardslee, Bucher, CLYMER, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace*.—15.

Every Democrat but Kinsey, of Bucks county, *voted against* increasing the pay of the Soldiers.

Where was the love of Clymer and his friends, for the soldiers at that time? Why was there but one solitary Democratic vote in favor of increasing the soldier's hard earned wages? This is one of the friendly acts the soldier will remember. Among the amendments to the State Constitution, proposed the same year will be found the following Section:

SECTION IV. Whenever any of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth shall be in any military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

The vote in the final passage of this amendment on the Senate stood as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge Householder, Johnson, *Kinsey*, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrel, Wilson, Worthington, and Penny.—18.

NAYS—Messrs. *Donovan, Latta, Beardslee, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Smith and Wallace.*

Messrs. *Bucher, CLYMER, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Reilly, Stark* and *Stein*, all Copperheads, *dodged the question.*

What an intense love for the soldier is here again evinced by Clymer and his friends! The soldiers keenly appreciate this left-handed friendship and will no doubt give an overwhelming expression of their gratitude in October.

WANTED—A CANDIDATE.

After a long and patient, but fruitless search for some respectable soldier as a candidate for Governor the Cops were at last obliged to accept Heister Clymer. Nominated with the mere shadow of a hope, that shadow has since vanished and the party has been seeking high and low for some one who would consent to come out as a Cowan-Johnson candidate, behind whose shadow Clymer might in due time be withdrawn. After a careful search and a great deal of skilful manipulation it was confidentially whispered among those initiated into the mysteries of party wire-pulling that a candidate had been found, and that Col. Dick Coulter was the coming man. As in their previous attempts to inveigle gallant soldiers into their ranks by promises of office, so in this, they mistook their man and were indignantly repulsed with the information that the doughty Colonel did not wish to be taken for a fool. Here is a nomination to be had for the asking, provided however, that the applicant can show, either, that he has no record at all, or that he has been a staunch Union man, but has never said or done anything against the rebels, or, that he has been a firm friend of the soldier but never advocated an increase of his pay nor his right to vote. Who bids? Don't all speak at once.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATOR.

It is with unqualified pleasure that we announce to our readers the concurrence of the Connecticut Senate in the election of Gen. O. S. Ferry to the U. S. Senate. Gen. Ferry after arduous service in the field was appointed commander of the Department of the Juniata with his headquarters at this place. During his sojourn among us his courteous manners and gentlemanly deportment won for him the highest esteem of all whose good fortune it was to make his acquaintance. He is a fine scholar, an able lawyer and will fill with credit the high and responsible position to which his native State has promoted him. A staunch Union man who has seen and met rebels in the field and traitors at home, he will not shrink from doing his part to prevent them from gaining by trickery in Congress what they so ignominiously failed to win upon the battle-field.

GREAT OUT-LAY AND NO INCOME.—The Copperhead press throughout the country, ever since Johnson's accession to the Presidency, has never ceased to be-spatter him with its fulsome flattery, but up to this time there has been no recompense for this wholesale hypocrisy, unless now and then a Radical Republican has been dismissed to make way for some one who will prostitute his principles to secure place. What a work of love this must be on their part! Many of them are realizing, however, that it "don't pay," and are becoming more and more disgusted with the party for the ridiculous figure that it has cut before the intelligent world. Every now and then one can be seen to slink off casting a few disconsolate epithets at the head of him who is left alone in all "his glory." This latter class has learned to its cost that it is a great out-lay and no income.

☞ Mr. Cowan and his Copperhead friends are very industriously engaged in circulating documents in favor of "My policy" in this county. The mail appears to be laden down with them. Mr. Cowan will please understand that the people of this county were a little too close to the theatre of war to vote the reconstructed rebels, whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of their kinsman into Congress to control the country which they were willing to sacrifice the last man and the last dollar to destroy.

☞ The Copperhead County Convention for this county has been called for the 19th of this month. There appears to be a most desperate scramble for place. There are only nine or ten candidates for Sheriff, with about the same proportion for the other offices. It is generally understood among the leaders here that Mr. Shannon is to be renominated for Prothonotary and that Mr. William Keyser, of Juniata, is to be the candidate for Sheriff. This may be unwholesome news to some of the lesser lights but it is only too true.

☞ Hon. Edgar Cowan of the United States Senate, and Hon. J. K. Morehead, Hon. A H. Coffroth, Hon. Ed. McPherson and Hon. Chas. O'Neal, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞ When Gov. Curtin first ran for Governor, in 1860, the Democrats got up a story that he shot a poor man's dog, and they insisted that he was a great tyrant and purse proud aristocrat. Similar stories, suited to the times, are now going the rounds of the Copperhead papers in regard to Gen. Geary. One appears in the Gettysburg *Compiler*, semi-Rebel, in which it is stated that Gen. G. once knocked down an intoxicated private with his fist for neglecting properly to salute him. Another story is that he refused to eat at a hotel table because a private soldier was sitting at one end of it. These are about equal to the Curtin dog story—and quite as destitute of truth. Copperhead newspapers place a very low estimate on the intelligence of their readers when they print such stuff.—*Reading Journal.*

SHALL DESERTERS VOTE.

Are Non-Reporting Drafted Men Entitled to Vote—Why the Law Disfranchising Deserters in Pennsylvania has not been Signed.

Thursday last, the Franklin county deserter case came up on an appeal for hearing before the Supreme Court in session at Harrisburg. The facts in the case are briefly stated as follows: Henry Reilley, the plaintiff, a citizen of Franklin county, was drafted into the military service of the United States on the 19th day of July, 1864, and having been regularly served with a notice of his conscription, he refused and never did report to the Provost Marshal of the Sixteenth District for service in the army of the United States, nor did he furnish a substitute, or pay the required sum of money therefor. When the plaintiff in this case offered to vote in the township of Hamilton, county of Franklin, on the 10th day of October, 1865, the Judge of the Election refused to receive his vote, on the ground that the plaintiff was a deserter from the military service of the United States, and in consequence thereof was disfranchised by the act of Congress providing for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, approved the 2d day of March, 1865.

When the case came up in the Franklin county court, on the suit of Henry Reilley vs. Benjamin Huber, judge of election, judgment was rendered against the defendant in favor of the plaintiff, for one dollar and costs of suit, thereby annulling the law of Congress, and relieving all deserters, heretofore citizens of Pennsylvania, so far as the decision of the lower court is concerned, from the penalty of disfranchisement.

Benjamin Huber, defendant below and plaintiff in error, now asks to be relieved of this fine as having been illegally imposed, urging in support of his action as a judge of the election, in disfranchising Henry Reilley, that Reilley's forfeiture of his right as a citizen of the United States includes the forfeiture of his rights as an elector in the State of Pennsylvania. On this point the suit was brought before the Supreme court.

The following communication on the subject was received by the judges from Attorney General Meredith:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Pa., May 23, 1866.

MY DEAR SIRS: I understand that a case involving the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress which provides for the disfranchisement of deserters will be heard before you to-day. It was my purpose on hearing that case as an *amicus curiæ* to make or *ally* the statement which I now beg leave to present to the court in writing. The physical disability under which I am temporarily laboring will, I hope, afford a ground for your kind indulgence in the adoption of this mode of communicating with the court.

Shortly before the termination of the last session, a bill was sent to the Governor for his approval, providing for carrying into effect, so far as relates to the exercise of suffrage in this Commonwealth, the enactment of the act of Congress referred to. Understanding that one or more cases involving the question of the constitutionality of that act of Congress would be presented for your decision at the present term, he thought that a due observance of that respect for and obedience to the law as adjudicated by the highest tribunal in the Commonwealth, which have always been prominent characteristics of our people, required that he should await, if possible, the result of your decision.

As the provisions of that bill are probably not otherwise known to the court, I beg to suggest that, if it should become a law, a very considerable time will be required to make the necessary thorough examination of the military records of the United States and to prepare the detailed list which it directs to be transmitted to the offices of the respective Courts of Quarter Sessions, and to afford sufficient time, between such transmissions and the general election, to the persons whose names may be on the list, to obtain the evidence of any mistake which may have occurred in regard to themselves individually.

I conceive it to be my duty to bring these circumstances to the attention of this court, that they may be apprised of the great public interests that seem to invite an early announcement of their judgment on the question.

I am, with great esteem, truly yours,
WM. M. MEREDITH,
Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

The case was then argued before the full bench of Justices, Hon. John Cessna appearing for the plaintiff in error. He was followed by J. McDowell Sharp for the defendant in error, and the argument was closed by Col. A. K. McClure for the plaintiff. The argument on both sides was excellent. The prevailing opinion is that a majority of the court will sustain the constitutionality of the law of Congress disfranchising deserters.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY:

The following resolutions upon the state of the country, were passed by the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States at its recent convention in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Whereas, The last two sessions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States, held respectively in the years 1862 and 1864, at Lancaster and York, in the State of Pennsylvania, were both held during the prevalence of a calamitous civil war; and

Whereas, at both said sessions, the General Synod, besides carefully enunciating its views in reference to the origin of said war, and the great issues at stake, also offered fervent prayers to Almighty God, for the speedy return of peace, based on the principles of His own truth and righteousness; be it therefore

Resolved, That we do hereby, as a General Synod, greatly rejoice that our present sessions are held under circumstances, and amid surroundings which are in such grateful and happy contrast with those which at our former sessions filled our hearts with so much anxiety and grief.

Resolved, That not abating a jot or tittle of the declaration of principles then solemnly put forth, we do now join in ascriptions of praise and power and glory unto Him who is the Author of all our mercies and the Source of all our blessings, that He has caused the desolations of war to cease in our land, and that peace once more sheds its benign influence over every part of our national domain.

Resolved, That in these, our thanksgivings, we include, as among the most obvious occasions of them, the final victory which He was graciously pleased to vouchsafe to our gallant army and navy—the preservation of the Government and its associated institutions from meditated, forcible overthrow—and the removal from among us of the curse of slavery, in whose interest and for whose extension the war was inaugurated and prosecuted.

Resolved, That the widows and orphans which the rebellion has made, are the legacy of the nation, and that it behooves the Church to unite with the States and General Governments in extending to them all possible sympathy, succor, and support.

Resolved, That to the millions of bondmen, who by the vicissitudes of war have been so suddenly and strangely translated into a state of freedom, the country owes its most benificent and paternal guardianship, to the end that they suffer no detriment from neglect or abuse, but be strengthened, comforted and assisted in which great duty the Church of Christ cannot and must not be found tardy or relinquent.

Resolved, That we share in the enlightened and spontaneous sentiment of the people of this land, and of all other lands, in expressions of profoundest sorrow, because of the violent death of President Abraham Lincoln, whose memory as a Patriot, a Statesman, and the highest type of a Philanthropist, we cherish and revere, and to whose invaluable services to our nation, and to the cause of the suffering and oppressed, we shall ever hold in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

The report was received with enthusiasm and adopted by a rising vote, after which the Convention united in singing:

"My Country, 'tis of thee, &c."

GENERAL GRANT SPEAKS OUT.

His Views on the Situation.

The Lewistown (Maine) *Journal* gives a report of an hour's conversation between the Editor and General Grant, in which, if the report is correctly given, the Lieutenant General appears to have spoken out more freely than he commonly does. He is reported to have said there were some parts of the country where our armies had never trod, particularly Texas, which needed to feel the blighting effects of the war to bring their people to a realizing sense of the enormity of their crime and the necessity of a thorough repentance. I find, said he, that those parts of the South which have not felt the war, and particularly those which have been within our lines, and have therefore escaped the rebel conscription and taxes, are much less disposed to accept the situation in good faith than those portions which have been literally overrun with fire and sword.

Referring to the temper of the Southern people, he remarked that they are much less disposed now to bring themselves to the proper frame of mind, than they were one year since. A year ago, said he, they were willing to do anything. Now they regard themselves as masters of the nation. Some of the rebel generals, he added, are behaving nobly and doing all they can to induce the people to throw aside their old prejudices and to conform their course to the changed condition of things. Johnson and Dick Taylor, particularly, are exercising a good influence, but, he added, Lee is behaving badly. He is conducting himself very differently from what I had reason, from what he had said at the time of the surrender, to suppose he would. No man at the South is capable of exercising a tenth part of the influence for good that he is, but instead of using it he is setting an example of forced acquiescence as grudging and pernicious in its effects as to be hardly realized. The men who were in the rebel armies, said General Grant, acquiesce in the result much better than those who staid at home. The women are particularly bitter against the Union and Union men. Of course, he added, there is some bitterness of feeling among some classes, but I am satisfied it would have soon died out if their leading men had not somehow got the idea that treason, after all, was not very bad, and that the Southern cause, as they term it, will yet triumph, not in war but in politics. In my judgment, said Gen. Grant, the tone of certain men and certain papers in the North is such as to do incalculable mischief in making the late rebels believe that they are just as much entitled to rule as ever, and that if they will only stand by what they are pleased to call their rights they will have help from the North. This, significantly added General Grant, is only playing over again the incipient stages of the rebellion.

He was confident that the large majority of the Southern people would smother their resentment and become good citizens if the mischief at the North, the copperheads, would only let them alone. For himself, if he had the power, the first thing he would do would be to seize the New York *News* and kindred sheets, which are giving the South so dangerous an idea of their own position and rights. Troops said Gen. Grant must be kept in all the principal points in the South for some time to come. This will be necessary to repress the turbulence of a class of the South being dangerous to all well disposed persons, and also to protect the rights of the freedmen who are looked upon with deep hatred by a very large proportion of the people.

The Academy of Music, University Medical College, St. James' Lutheran Church, and several other adjoining buildings, were destroyed by a great fire in the City of New York, which broke out in the first named building on Monday mid-night. Two firemen were burned to death, and others were severely injured. The loss is set down at a full million of dollars.

A resolution to appoint a Joint Committee of Congress to investigate the action of the Freedmen's Bureau and its officers, has passed the House. On the same day resolutions were passed in the House to sustain the President in executing the laws of the United States upon a sufficient number of leading Rebels to vindicate the majesty of the law. The bankrupt bill passed the House on Tuesday.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Summary of the Position of affairs.

The London *Telegraph*, grouping and sifting all the latest rumors concerning the the warlike movements in Europe, gives the following comprehensive statement of the position of affairs at the close of the second week in May:

"There is not one among the intending belligerent governments and nations—not even Prussia, with her well regulated state household—that could continue for any length of time to make the immense sacrifices and bear the enormous burdens which the necessary preparations for war impose upon them. Austria more especially, who is already bankrupt, is certainly not in a position to spend something like one hundred thousand pounds a day for the maintenance of her very large army on the full war establishment. Most of the great industrial establishments are the silk and ribbon factories which used to occupy thousands of workmen. These are now thrown upon the streets starving, and turn in their distress for employment and food to the government.

The notes of preparation are, in fact, heard sounding from all sides. Bavaria is ready to appear in the field with 150,000 men; Wurtemberg will furnish a contingent of 30,000; Baden, 20,000; Saxony has put 40,000 men on foot; Hesse-Darmstadt, 18,000; Hanover has raised her military force to 36,000. The mobilization of the Prussian army places a force of some 620,000 men at Count Bismarks disposal, including the reserves, of course, and the first ban of the Landwehr.

"Austria, on her part, disposes of some 650,000 men, ready to do the Emperor's bidding. Italy has not less than 400,000 men in arms. We have altogether, then *about two millions of armed men* simply waiting for the first signal; and this is exclusive, of course, of the French and Russian hosts, which together number *about one and a half million men more*. Since the Auxerre speech there can be no doubt but that Belgium and Switzerland also have taken the alarm, and are beginning to provide against possible contingencies.

"Even from the far North we hear that one of the results of the present complications will be to hasten the reorganization of the military and naval forces of the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. From France we have the omnious statement, in addition to the significant Auxerre speech that the officers who, upon the late reduction of the French Army, received appointments in the civil service on condition that they should return to military service if required, have—a certain number of them at least—received notice to prepare to join their corps at a moment's notice. Ten thousand men are on the point of being sent to Rome to reinforce the French army of occupation there, which, in the event of the war breaking out between Austria and Italy, is to take the name of 'Army of Observation'—a name which may mean much under the peculiar circumstances of the case, more especially as there is reason to believe that this intended increase of the French army in Rome has the fullest assent of the Italian government.

"The King of Prussia, who was for a long time considered to be rather adverse to his imperious minister's war policy, would now seem to have made up his mind definitely for hostilities. At least, at the review last Sunday, he is said to have expressed himself somewhat in this fashion, in an address to the Officers of the First regiment of Guards: 'Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that the efforts of diplomacy are exhausted and that the moment has arrived when there remains nothing for us but to have recourse to the sword. I am resolved to place myself at the head of my brave and loyal army, and share all its dangers and privations.' Although little is known about the actual movements of the Prussian troops, there can be no doubt, that a considerable force is now assembled on the frontier of Saxony, and that a camp is being formed near the Bohemian frontier, where three corps will be stationed, under the command of Prince Fredrick Charles.

A curious statement about Santa Anna and Secretary Seward.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, makes the following statement, upon his own responsibility, no doubt:

It is known that Santa Anna came to this country through the influence of Secretary Seward. Santa Anna was expected last week, Friday, at which time, it will be remembered, it was telegraphed over the country that Mr. Seward had gone to Auburn; but the non-arrival of the steamer Georgia, upon which Santa Anna was, delayed his trip until Saturday, but still the vessel did not come. On Sunday Santa Anna was announced. On Monday Mr. Seward, accompanied by his private Secretary, went in a private car to Jersey City, reaching Taylor's Hotel in that city at daylight on Tuesday. He registered his own name unofficially, and his Secretary, upon being requested to register, declined. Several men from Elizabethport, where Santa Anna's party is stopping, reached the hotel at a very early hour, and were in waiting for Mr. Seward. The interview lasted for some time, and, from the description given of one of the party, he is believed to be Santa Anna himself. Mr. Seward left Jersey City at 11 A. M. the same day for Auburn. This is the second attempt that has been made to get Santa Anna into this country since Mr. Seward's interview with him at St. Thomas last winter. The first effort failed, although a vessel was sent specially for him. Upon the last occasion he was given to understand that if he expected to accomplish anything he must come here at once, because matters were in such a shape that further delay would be fatal to the proposed plans, whatever they were. Santa Anna's devotion to the liberal cause is believed to be an arranged blind.

The Colorado Senators and the President.

A good joke is told of the President, in connection with the Colorodo Senators, and I am disposed to believe it genuine. When these gentleman first arrived here they called upon A. J. in company with a Senatorial friend, and found him congenial and co-operative—ready not only to listen, but to advise. He regretted that he could not by proclamation admit the State at once, but as there was some difficulty growing out of the failure to comply with the provisions of the enabling act at an early day of the session he referred them to Congress, expressing the belief that they would be speedily admitted. A few evenings ago, during a business interview, the senator in question, who, notwithstanding he is a radical, still preserves friendly relations with "the man at the other end of the avenue," quietly remarked to the President, "You did not allow our good Colorado friends to come in, as you promised us some time ago. I am very much afraid their politics do not suit you just now." At which the President, who by this time should be accustomed to such reminders, could scarcely maintain his composure, but he managed to observe to his Senatorial friend, "Well, all I have to say is that I have changed my mind."—*Press.*

A New Orleans letter says that the sugar lands which lie along the banks of the navigable streams are now chiefly devoted to cotton. During the war a good deal of the necessary machinery was destroyed, and much of the plant cane was lost. The planters have not had the necessary means to renew their material, and consequently sugar ceases for the time being to be a staple product of Louisiana, notwithstanding the fact that she was once the third sugar-exporting country in the world.

President Johnson is still doing a big business in granting pardons. Every Rebel who condescends to ask for it, is furnished with a pardon. Several persons convicted of robbing the mails, smuggling, counterfeiting, and other offences, have recently received pardons; also three of the Alexandria rioters who murdered and maltreated the Freedmen on last Christmas, and were sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary, have been set at liberty. It is fair to add that in nearly every case the pardon is strongly recommended by leading and over-kind Republicans.

THE Constitutionality of the act of Congress disfranchising deserters, was argued in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in session at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 24th ult. The plaintiff is Henry Reilley, of Franklin county, who was drafted in July, 1864, was served with a notice and did not report, and had his vote rejected by the judge of the election in October, 1865. The case excites much interest, and its decision is of vital moment on many grounds. The bill in the hands of the Governor will doubtless be held by him until the Court decides the question.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository* says that General Dick Coulter has rejected the role he was expected to play to serve Johnson and Cowan and defeat Geary. He has given the little firm of corruptionists notice, to use Dick's own rather emphatic than classical language that he "is not to be taken for a d——d fool," and he declines to run for Governor or support Clymer. Who will next be tried by the little coterie of political traitors?

☞ The only Copperhead campaign document that we have seen distributed in this section by the leaders of that party is Cowan's Speech on reconstruction, lately delivered in the Senate.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.

JOHN H. RUSH, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford Borough, in account with said Borough, from May 1, A. D. 1865, to May 1, 1866.

TREASURER,	DR.
To balance in Treasury at last settlement,	$27 29
To cash received from S. Reimund, Weighmaster,	51 00
To cash received for Circus Licenses,	90 00
" " from H Nichodemus, collector, tax for 1864,	367 45
" " from same, for 1864,	465 82
	$931 56

The Treasurer asks credit for the following disbursements for the use of said borough of Bedford:

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid on sundry checks as follows, viz:	
Wal. Brown, for work done on Richard st.	$21 75
R. R. Sill, for auditing borough account,	3 00
Lewis Saupp, " " "	3 00
Wm. Bowles, for wheel-barrow,	5 00
James Corboy, for salary to April 21, '65,	25 00
W. Stahl, for making draft frames,	2 00
James Corboy, work, &c., horse, cart, &c.	50 62
B. F. McNeil, printing,	10 00
V. Steckman, rail got of S. Amick,	1 50
J. H Hutton, auditing borough account,	3 00
W Brown, work done on Richard st.	21 00
James Corboy, salary to May 1, '65 (1 mo.)	25 00
" " carting, &c.	46 87
Wm Boher, two days work,	3 00
D. Border, winding town clock (1y) & reps.	25 00
Lawrence Defibaugh, mending hydrant,	6 50
Abram Herman " "	2 10
John Aldstadt, lodging prisoners in jail,	6 31
B F Meyers, printing,	16 70
James Corboy, carting dirt,	39 15
J. Corboy, salary to Nov. 4, '65(2m&16d)	65 33
J L Lessig, curbing front of lots of Lyons, Reamer and Rev Heyden,	132 00
John Mower, acting street commissioner,	6 00
David Defibaugh, repairing hydrants in July and August, 1865,	8 00
D Border, repairing hydrants,	5 00
James Corboy, carting dirt, horse and cart,	18 56
" " carting dirt on streets,	7 50
" " salary to Jan 1, '56(1m&18d)	42 28
A J Dishong, blacksmithing,	22 82
Jno Palmer, salary as clerk, stamps, light, fuel, stationery, &c.	30 00
J Corboy, carting, cleansing engine, &c.	9 56
" salary, working on streets, attending hydrants, &c	79 19
" salary as high constable for 1865,	20 00
W Harris, soldering hydrants, &c,	1 75
Lawrence Defibaugh, mending hydrants,	1 00
Samuel Boher, carting dirt,	16 08
J W Lingenfelter, acting street commissioner	9 00
John H Rush, printing done by Durborrow & Lutz, for weighmaster,	5 00
J Aldstadt, keeping disorderly persons in jail,	2 93
John H Rush, salary as Treasurer to April 1, 1866	20 00
Bank of Crawford county, uncurrent (on hand)	5 00
Exoneration and commissions for 1864	58 80
Balance (cash) in the Treasury,	7 43
	$931 56

BEDFORD BOROUGH BOUNTY FUND.

TREASURER,	DR.
To amount received from H. Nicodemus, Esq, collector,	$1049 00
TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid J B Farquhar, for Bond No 6, $500 Interest $24.50,	$524 50
By amount paid J B Farquhar, for Bond No 5, $500. Interest, $24.50	524 50
	$1049 00

Statement of Money due Bedford borough.

Balance in Treasury	$7 43
Bank of Crawford county, (uncurrent)	5 00
Amount due from Jno Boor, former weighmaster	9 45
Amount due from H. Nicodemus, Esq, collector for 1865, subject to exonerations and commissions	388 98
Amount due from H Nicodemus, Esq, collector for 1865, bounty fund, subject to exonerations and commissions	2401 31
	$2812 17

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borough, do hereby certify that we met and did audit and adjust the account of John H Rush, Esq., Treasurer of said borough, for the year ending May, 1 A. D., 1866, as contained in the foregoing statements, and we have examined the foregoing account due to said borough, and that we have found the same correct. As witness our hands this 10th day of May, A. D., 1866.

R R SILL,
J HENRY HUTTON,
J REED YEAGER,
Auditors.

Attest:
JOHN PALMER, Cl'k.
may25

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS AND
WINDOW SHADES,
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the Lowest Cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
ap6:2m.

WHO? WHO? WHO?
OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.
We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address
BARTLESON & CO.,
may4:2m. 611 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY.—The Books of J. B. Farquhar, Esq., are in my hands for collection and settlement. Suits will be brought on all unsettled claims on his books from and after the first day of June next without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, May 11, 1866, 3t.

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY,
apl6:6t Executors.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION! Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m.

LOCAL

BOUNTY FOR VATERANS.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law giving veterans who were accredited to districts in this State and received no

LOCAL BOUNTY,

a VERERAN BOUNTY of $300.

Veterans who received no local bounty will please note this; all those applying to us will find us ready to collect it promptly for them.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

Bedford, April 27, tf.

CANVASSERS WANTED, at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U. S. to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has printed blank page opposite each photograph for a complete record of the husband, wife and, each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
mar30:2m 611 Chestnut st.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machiner, Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

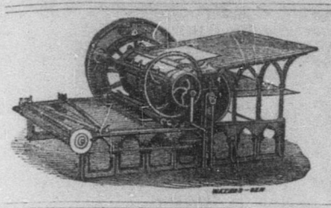
GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and traw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti Cog Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union voters of Bedford county will meet at their respective places for holding elections, in the various townships, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, on Saturday, June 23, 1866. It will be the duty of the several Vigilance Committees to hold an election on said day, between the hours of 2 o'clock. P. M. and 6 P. M., for the election of two Delegates, from each election district, who shall assemble in Convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, June 26, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the selection of conferees to meet similar ones from the other Counties of the District, to nominate a member of Congress, State Senator, and members of the State Legislature; also to place in nomination one person for Prothonotary of Bedford county; also persons to fill the offices of Sheriff, Associate Judge, Commissioner, Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, to be supported by the voters of Bedford county at the next General Election; to appoint a County Committee for the current year, and take such other action as may be deemed essential to the success of the party in the present political campaign. A faithful and hearty compliance with the above request is respectfully and earnestly enjoined upon the friends of the Union and the Constitution.

J. R. DURBORROW, Chm'n.

M. A. POINTS, Secretary.

Bedford, May 25, 1866.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—The Soldiers' Convention, which was held in our town, on last Saturday, demonstrated the earnestness with which our soldiers are pressing the equalization of bounties among themselves. The Court House was filled with the heroes of many battles. Col. Filler stated the object of the meeting. The following organization was then effected:

President—Col. ALEX. COMPHER.

Vice Presidents—Captains N. C. Evans, T. H. Lyons, John Horn, John S. Stuckey.

Secretaries—John T. Keagy and Alexander Lyon.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee on Resolutions:

Joseph C. Long, Bloody Run;
Lieut. John B. Helm, Bedford;
" Jacob Ketring, Middle Woodberry;
" C. P. Calhoun, E. Providence;
" John Swarts, Snake Spring;
" Levi Smith, Bedford tp.;
Espy Galliger, Schellsburg.

During the time that the Committee on Resolutions were withdrawn a few brief remarks were made by several gentlemen, upon the justice and equity of the measure, which they were assembled to consider and urge forward.

Mr. Long then reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of the Government to make a just equalization of bounties, so that all who have served in the war against rebellion, veterans and drafted men alike, may receive a fair compensation for their services, and that we will support no man for Congress or for the State Legislature, who will not unequivocally declare in favor of such a measure.

Resolved, That the almost illimitable public domain, stretching to the Pacific, should be allotted in homesteads to those who perilled life and limb in preserving it from the grasp of the rebels.

Resolved. That the present allowance to the wounded veteran, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle is altogether inadequate to their support, and we ask in their behalf that a generous and wealthy government will make ample compensation for them in the future.

Resolved, That in order to obtain the full measure of justice from the Government, the soldiers should organize, and press their claims upon all proper occasions, until they are fully satisfied.

Resolved, That we expect in accordance with the oft repeated pledges and assurances made in time of war, that the claims of those who have faithfully served in the field, will not be overlooked in the bestowal of political favors in times of peace.

Resolved, That Col. Lewis A. May, Major D. W. Mullin, Capt. S. Stuckey, Capt. S. S. Metzgar, and Sergt. Scott W. Hughes, be the ohosen delegates to represent the interests of the soldiers of Bedford county in the Soldier's Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 5th of June next, each of these delegates allowed the power of substitution.

It may not be amiss to notice that the Republican Brass Band, under the leadership of Prof. Hohman, complimented the meeting with its presence and favored it with some of the choicest music that can be found anywhere in this section of the State.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.—The House of Representatives on the 25th ult., passed the bill equalizing bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines, who were engaged in the late war. There were only two votes against it on the call of the yeas and nays, Messrs. Nicholson, of Delaware, and Trimble of Kentucky. There was little or no debate on the bill. It provides in brief, that to every soldier, sailor or marine who has been or may be honorably discharged from the service there shall be allowed eight and one-third dollars per month, or the rate of one hundred dollars per year for all the time which they served between April 12th, 1861, and April 19th, 1865, and in case they have been discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle or while engaged in the line of duty, the said allowance of bounty shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which the enlistment was made. In case of death of any while in the service, or in case of death after discharge, and before the end of the term of enlistment of discharge, on account of being wounded, the allowance of payment shall be made to his widow if she has not been remarried; or if there be no widow then to the minor children of the deceased who may be under sixteen years of age. In computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid there shall be deducted therefrom all bounties already paid or payable under existing laws by the United States, or by any State, county, city, town, or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty allowed and paid from all sources exceed eight and one-third dollars for each month of actual service, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year. No bounty is to be paid to any substitute or to any soldier discharged on the ground of being a minor or to any rebel deserter who enlisted in the United States army. No assignments or transfers of bounties are to be permitted. The passage of this bill by the Senate is regarded as extremely doubtful. The only objection to it is a financial one. A careful estimate shows that it would not take less than two hundred millions from the Treasury.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The regular Quarterly Convention of the I. O. of G. T. for West Juniata District met in the Hall of Chimney Rock Lodge, No. 141, Hollidaysburg, Pa., at 10 o'clock a. m., May 17, 1866.

The meeting was called to order by Dr T. S. Gardner, who had been elected President of this Convention at its meeting held in Bellefonte, Feb. 21, 1866, at which time S. A. Fulton was elected Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the following persons were entitled to seats as delegates and officers:

J. D. Hicks and B. M. Greene, District Deputy G. W. C. T's.

J. J. Miller, Lodge No. 83, McAlavy's Fort.

Dr. J. G. Greene, Hugh Lindsey, Thomas S. Johnston and Miss Nettie Black, Lodge No. 85, Huntingdon.

Dr. J. T. Wilson and J. M. Stewart, Lodge No. 87, Saulsburg.

J. B. Dobyne, Thomas Miller, Mrs. M. D. Askell and Miss Emma Szink, Lodge No. 107, Altoona.

John A. Zuck, Chas. Long, Mrs. Mary Clark and Miss Maggie Bloom, Lodge No. 125, Martinsburg.

Rev. D. H. Barron, Rev. A. W. Guyer, Mrs. Kate Jackson and Mrs. Annie M. Gallaher, Lodge No. 131, Hollidaysburg.

Frank Henry, W. H. Schwartz, Miss M. J. Kennedy and Miss Good, Lodge No. 133, Williamsburg.

M. A. Points and J. R. Durborrow, Lodge No. 148, Bedford.

Rev. J. D. Stewart, Capt. Charles Jones, Miss Ellie Scott and Miss Himes from Lodge No. 174, Tyrone.

Rev. T. T. S. Richards, F. M. Masters, Mrs. M. E. Barndollar and Miss L. V. Johnson, Lodge No. 175, Bloody Run.

Rev. R. Mallalieu, Wm. M. Bobb and Mrs. Mary E. Lowry, Lodge No. —, Hopewell.

Rev. J. W. Plannett, G. W. Warfel, Miss Mary Hughes and Miss Isenberg, Lodge No. —, Mill Creek.

A. G. Ewing, Samuel Kinch and John Ross, Lodge No. —, Franklinville.

The afternoon session was held in the Court House, and was opened with prayer by Rev. A. W. Guyer.

The Convention sat with closed doors during the morning and afternoon sessions. The business transacted was mostly of a private nature, belonging only to the members of the order of Good Templars. The objects of these Conventions is to bring persons together from different parts of the district to consult with each other and devise the ways and means best calculated to further the interests, and tend to the advancement, of the temperance cause. This Convention was the best yet held in this District, and we have no doubt much good will follow as the result of its deliberations.

The next convention will be held in Bedford on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866. Officers.

W. C. T.—J. R. Durborrow, Esq.

W. S.—M. A Points, Esq.

Before adjourning, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In its inception and early progress the temperance reform was mainly a religious movement, and in all its history it has been greatly promoted by the Christian ministry and Christian Churches.

Resolved, That this Convention invites and expects all good men and good women to unite, and be active workers in the promotion of the cause; and it seems to us not improper to look again to the Christian Church to be again foremost in devising the means, and directing the agencies necessary to protect her membership and society from the evils of intemperance.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of our judges, lawyers and all good citizens in our efforts to put down the curse of intemperance and the traffic in ardent spirits.

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegates to this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to Chimney Rock Lodge and the citizens of Hollidaysburg, for their kindness and attention during the period of the Convention. Also, that our thanks are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of Blair county for the use of the Court House.

STILL ANOTHER EXTRA NUMBER.—The *American Agriculturist* for June completes half of the 25th volume of this sterling journal, and like all its predecessors this year, is of extra size—the first half of the volume containing 240 large pages, instead of the regular 192. The half volume also contains about 250 original engravings of a pleasing and instructive character. The publishers promise that the second half of the volume shall be at least equally valuable. Nothing but an immense circulation, running up well towards 150,000, we learn, could enable them to furnish such an immense amount of useful reading matter, and so many costly engravings at the marvelously low price of $1.50 a year. None of the $3 or $4 magazines excel the *Agriculturist* in costly and carefully prepared matter, useful to all classes of persons. The June number, of which an advance copy is before us, is replete with information. A splendid engraving of the "First Proof Sheet" graces the title page. The Calendar embraces many practical hints about the work for the month. The "Basket" contains over a hundred condensed articles on a multitude of topics. The various swindlers preying upon the country are shown up, as usual, with an unsparing pen. The "Walks and Talks upon the Farm," are full of practical information from the daily life on a farm of 300 acres. The Farm, Garden, Household, and Children and Youth's Department, are also full of practical information, illustrated by engravings. Every number of the *Agriculturist* (costing but 15 cents,) is worth a year's subscription, which is only $1.50. All subscribers desiring them, can have the back numbers or the volume, as the paper is electrotyped. A dollar-and-a-half can not be better invested than in securing the present volume (the 15th, or Quarter-Century volume,) of the *American Agriculturist*. Address ORANGE JUDD & Co., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—The Soldiers' Convention was very numerously attended on last Saturday. The proceedings will be found in another portion of this paper. Speeches were made by Col. Filler and John T. Keagy, Esq. Col. Lewis A. May, Maj. D. W. Mullin, Capt. John S. Stuckey, Capt. S. S. Metzger and Scott W. Hughes, were elected delegates to attend the Soldiers' Convention which will assemble in Pittsburgh on the 6th instant. The Republican Brass Band was in attendance and discoursed excellent music. The Convention was very harmonious and adjourned with much good feeling.

ATTEMPTED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Mary Barnhart, of this place, attempted to commit suicide, on last Friday, by taking a large dose of laudanum. She was discovered a few minutes after having swallowed the poison, and medical aid called in and the necessary relief administered. She has fully recovered. We have not learned the cause which induced the wretched girl to resort to this means of self destruction.

☞ We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Prof. Guillaume Fouche in our column of new advertisements.

A HOUSEHOLD BLESSING.—Among the arts and inventions of the day, the most important are those which contribute to the saving of labor and the protection of health. Viewed in this light the Sewing Machine occupies a prominent position, not only from its humanitarian characteristics, but from its adaptation to all classes. In the drawing-rooms of the rich it is an ornament and a pastime, while to those in humbler circumstances it is a fruitful resource, a faithful friend and benefactor. The men who have been instrumental in giving to the world the benefits of the Sewing Machine, have accomplished a noble work, and among their number GROVER & BAKER are entitled to special distinction. These gentlemen are the patentees of what are known as the "Elastic Stitch," and the "Lock Stitch" machines. The Grover & Baker "Elastic Stitch" Machine is preferable to any other, for the reason that it is more simple in its construction, more efficient, more easily operated, and less liable to get out of order. We have been at some pains to speak advisedly on this matter, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it incomparably superior for domestic purposes to any other instrument. Wa are sustained in this high estimate. Wherever these machines have been exhibited in competition with others, both in Europe and America, they have elicited the same encomiums. The proprietors have labored to incorporate in their magnificent invention the highest merits of which the Sewing Machine is susceptible, and their efforts have been crowned with success.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR JUNE.—This superior magazine leads off with a suggestive steel plate called, "The Mother's Blessing," illustrating a romantic story. The fashions are dlstinguished as usual for elegance and appropriateness. Airily graceful and delicately gay, they befit the month of roses, of summer skies and soft south winds. "The Music Mistress," a good wood cut, also illustrates a story. Then follow some well chosen designs which the ladies will find useful, a Gored Dress, an Oriental Braiding Pattern, The Spanish Fichu, Grecian coiffure, fashionable caps and bonnets. "The Old Family Clock," occupies the musical pages. Among the stories, "Which of the Two" is remarkably good, even for the genius and practised pen of Louise Chandler Moulton; "Strategy," by Emma B. Ripley, is excellent, and so is "A New Bud on an Old Stalk," by Frances Lee; and "Sybil Ainsworth," a continued story by Harris Byrne; "The Amber Spirit," is a short and striking article, with a quaint illustration. The poetry is by August Bell, E. Margaret Starr, and others. In conclusion are some picturesque bathing dresses, the usual attractive variety in the work table department, Editorials, Receipts, and Fashions.

Price $2. 50 a year 2 copies; $4.00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums.* Single numbers for sale by the news dealers.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

INVESTMENTS in enterprises which have for their object the development of our national resources are at all times commendable, and and should be encouraged when not hampered by formidable objections. As will be seen by the advertisement of the Virgin Gold Mining Company, in this paper, special care has been taken to place before the public the large and valuable properties which constitute the basis of this Company in such unexceptionable form that they will at once commend themselves to the confidence not only to the man of moderate means but also the capitalist.

We understand that the "interests" in this Company are in active demand, and that already a large number of subscriptions have been received. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented of securing one or more of those $100 "original interests" should at once send in their subscriptions.

☞ The Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company of Chicago, Illinois, insures against the following accidents: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, Sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gun shot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assaults by burglars, robbers, murderers, etc. the action of lightning or sunstroke, the effects of explosions, chemicals, floods and earthquakes, suffocation or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of disability to follow his usual avocation. From $3.00 to $50.00 per week will be paid by this company for the period of twenty-six weeks in case of disability arrising from any of the above accidents. No one should hesitate a moment to take out a policy. Policies taken from one month one year or five years. Durborrow & Lutz, Agents, Bedford Penna.—tf.

☞ H. F. Irwin has replenished his stock with the finest assortment of boots and shoes, glassware, queensware, notions, etc. etc. He has also received a splendid lot of perfumery which he offers at very fair rates. Step in and see his *case*. It is delightful.

MARRIED.

Thursday, May 10th, in Martinsburg, Pa., by Rev. J. W. Schwartz, Mr. JOSEPH FISHER, late 1st. Serg't. Co. A, 77th Reg. Pa. Vol., to Miss RHODA S. COLLEGE, of Ray's Cove, Bedford county.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Woodberry, on May 23d, 1866, by the Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. SAMUEL M. SAGER, of Lewistown, Pa., and Miss C. A. WILKINSON.

DIED.

On the 21st of May, of Typhoid Fever, at his residence, in Clarksville, Butler co., Iowa, Lieut. CHARLES A. BANNON, Attorney at Law, formerly of Bedford.

When admitted to practice, he emigrated to Iowa, where he successfully practiced his profession. But being a sincere lover of the Union, on the breaking out of the war, he gave up most brilliant prospects and was foremost in raising a large company of volunteers, of which he was elected first Lieutenant. He participated with his brave companions in many hard battles, and endured much privation in defending the flag of his country, and was severely wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill. He was an affectionate child, a fond brother, a true and generous friend, and a good citizen, truly beloved and respected by all. But he has gone in the prime of manhood from this valley of death to a better and happier home—strengthened by the Sacraments of his church, and attended by a beloved brother, who, on hearing of his illness, left his mother's residence, at Germantown, near Philadelphia, and arrived just two days before his death.

May he rest in peace.

Bedford, May 28, 1866. A FRIEND.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

LEGISLATIVE.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN H. FILLER, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

To the Union Voters of Bedford county:

I would most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly, subject to the decision of your County Convention. In submitting my name for your support, I urge no superior claims, but pledge myself, if favored with your confidence, to advocate the adoption of such Legislation as will fully meet the requirements of the District. I shall labor constantly for such measures as will tend to the developement of our boundless resources, and first and foremost, I shall endeavor, to the extent of my ability, to secure the construction of the great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, in which the Southern tier of counties are so vitally interested, *by the enactment of a Free Railway Law.*

It is unnecessary for me to allude to my political sentiments; in the future as in the past, I shall support, most heartily, those principles which have been, and are now, advocated by the Republican party, and which, I am satisfied, must be adopted to secure the permanency of Republican institutions.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 25, 1866.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. FISHER, of South Woodberry tp., as a suitable person for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

BEDFORD MRKEAT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bedford, Pa., May 31.

Flour	$12.50a13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

DANCING SCHOOL.—GUILLAUME FOUCHE, from Washington, calls the attention of the public to the number of dances he proposes to teach during the Spring Season, viz: Waltz, Hop Waltz, Danish Waltz, Spanish Dance, Polka, Schottisch, Redowa, Polka Mazurka, Varrovienne, Gallepade, Esmerelda, Prince Imperial Quadrille, Lancers, French Cotillion, German. Circulars with recommendations from leading citizens in Washington can be had at this office; also at the *Gazette* office, and at the hotels of Mengel and Shoemaker. June 1.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell SIX NEW INVENTIONS, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.

EPHRAIM BROWN,
may25:1m Lowell, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL for Agents, Pedlars, Country Stores, Druggists, and all seeking an honorable and profitable business. Free by mail for 85 cts.; wholesale $9 per dozen. Canvassers realize $6 to $12 per day profit.

ABBOTT & DOWD,
may25:4t Manufacturers, 196 Water st, N.Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Beckley, Esq., Administrator of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair township, deceased, would respectfully give notice that he will attend to the duty of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday the 13th day of June, 1866, when all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
May 25, '56. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Horton, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford on Monday, June 11th next, at one o'clock P. M. when all interested can attend.

M. A. POINTS,
May 25, '66. Auditor.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.

An exquisite preparation of dry Spanish Wine with the activity of CALISAYA BARK, and the most energetic of all the furruginous salts, CITRATE OF MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalybeate taste and will not discolor the teeth.

It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, steadies the circulation, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, gives firmness and precision to the actions of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.

MAGNETIC CITRATE OF IRON is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equivalent of PROTOXIDE OF IRON, in place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, without astringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflamatory action or headache.

CALISAYA BARK is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener or restorative, nor rival as an anti-periodic.

Retails in $1 & $2 bottles, Quarts and Gallons for dispensing. O. S. HUBBELL,

Apothecary, 1410 Chestnut st., Phil'a.

may24:1mo

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—JOHN T. KEAGY, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, on the 30th day of April, 1866, to settle the exceptions to the account of Joseph Claar, Guardian of Rebecca Claar, will meet the parties interested in this matter, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 8th day of June, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. may18:3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, on the 30th day of April, 1866, to distribute the money in the hands of J. R. Durborrow, administrator of Margaret Bulger of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, among the heirs, will sit for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, on Thursday, the 7th day of June, at 1 o'clock p. m., when all parties interested can attend. [may18:3t] J. T. KEAGY, Auditor.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, combining durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

PIANO, STOOL AND COVER FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a

Piano, Stool and Cover

for $35.00, or the Piano for $25.00 and the Stool and Cover for $10.00. Any one wishing a BARGAIN should call VERY soon.

C. N. HICKOK,
May 11 '66, 4t. Bedford, Pa.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below. ap:6tf

GEARY! CLYMER

We have Photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address BARTLESON & CO.

may4:2m 611 Chestnut street.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of a test. vend. exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of June, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following real estate, viz: One lot of ground in the town of Coledale, fronting on Fulton street, adjoining an alley on the east and on the west by lot belonging to James Eichelberger, 100 feet front and 120 feet back, with a two story frame house thereon erected, and a frame stable thereon, situate in Broadtop township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's office, May the 14th, 1866—4t.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER..... J. P. SMITH.

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

MRS. TATE and MISS REA have returned from the City with the

MOST BEAUTIFUL

Assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this, they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as a

Practical Milliner.

And having also arranged to have a

MANTUA MAKER

from one of the city establishments, they are confident, they can offer to their customers, assurances of

SATISFACTION,

which cannot be surpassed.

April 20 :tf.

A TELLING FACT.

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

B. M'. BLYMYER..... GEORGE BLYMYER

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM,

AND

TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'. BLYMYER & CO.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid Stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son., and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN and TOILET WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicited.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted upon the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c. always on hand. may4:tf

GEORGE BLYMYER..... JOHN F. BLYMYER

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Having formed a partnership, on the 6th day of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms three doors West of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices, most of them at very reduced rates.

Persons desirous of purchasing

BUILDING HARDWARE

will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We have on hand a large quantity of

WHITE LEAD

Which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rate. The particular brands to which we would invite attention are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

Also,

French Porcelain Finish, Demar Varnish,

and Varnishes of all kinds,

FLAX SEED OIL (PURE.)

TURPENTINE and ALCOHOL.

All kinds of

IRON AND NAILS.

No. 1 Crystal Illuminating Coal Oil, and Lamps in Profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckels, Rings, Horns and Webbing Leather of all kinds. Also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Binding, Pegs, etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find at Blymyer and Son's Store a great variety of Household Goods, Knives and Forks, of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call, and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvement. Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use. Shovels, Forks and Spades.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHES,

Fishing Tackel, Brushes of all kinds, Demi-johns, Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of other articles.

$20,000 WANTED.

We would like to get it if our friends would let us have it; less will do, but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the 1st of March, to enable us to close our old Books. This should be done.

may4:tf GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils,
Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING

and

MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3:1y

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a

Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of

buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO,

1250 "Original Interests"—$100 each, of which 250 are reserved for Working Capital.

Subscribers elect their own Officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company; each subscriber being eligible as one of its officers.

THE PRESIDENT

is to be chosen from among the Board of Directors.

THE DIRECTORS

are to be selected by the subscribers from among themselves, at the first meeting for organization.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

is to be a subscriber and selected by the Directors.

BANKERS.

The Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

SOLICITORS.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Robert D. Coxe, Esq.

Americans are proverbial for the avidity and commendable zeal with which they participate in enterprises having for their object the development of our national resources. At one time "Railroads"—at another "Coal"—then "Copper" or "Iron" and more recently "Oil" have been the all-absorbing topics.

In all these several enterprises, as will be recollected, those who FIRST took hold of them made money; some larger amounts than others, according to their investments.

Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and elsewhere *now* mainly engross the public attention. Considering that several such companies have been already organized—they are now at work—that the reports from their mines are highly favorable—that it is known that at the present time there are on the way from the ledges of Nevada and Colorado numerous "bars of silver" and "bricks of gold," it is believed that the enthusiasm already manifested on the subject will, in a little time, be so greatly increased on the recent and exhibit of these "returns," that innumerable companies will spring up, whose *stock*, being based at the *then* greatly inflated prices of ledges, will necessarily be less desirable than that now to be had—thereby giving to those who avail themselves of the occasion now presented, of securing "original interests;" an opportunity of *then* disposing of the large amount of stock each holder receives, at a handsome advance.

With these preliminary remarks the following *Prospectus* is respectfully presented.

The property of the Company proposes to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," consists of the following Ledges, all situated within a radius of five miles of Central City, Colorado.

Trail Creek District.

Mammoth Lode,*.....of 100 feet,
Never Fail Lode,†.....of 200 feet,
Vanderbilt Lode,‡.....of 200 feet,
Union Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Gold Ophir Lode,.....of 100 feet,

Trail Run District.

Holman Lode,‖.....of 200 feet,

Banner District.

St. Louis Lode,.....of 100 feet,
Pensacola Lode,.....of 100 feet,

Upper Fall River District.

Abe Lincoln Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Washoe Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Minnie, or "Louisa" Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Riddle Lode.§.....of 200 feet,

"Being a total of 2000 feet or nearly a half a mile in length horizontally, of rich Gold-producing territory, of unlimited depth, together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and also all the metals, ores, gold, silver and other metal-bearing quartz, rock, and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchizes thereto incident, appendant and appurtenanced, or therewith usually had or enjoyed, under and subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States."

The titles to all of which claims have been examined by a member of the Bar, resident in Colorado.

His opinion is as follows:

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the titles to the foregoing lodes or ledges, and am satisfied that they are perfect.

THOMAS MASON, Att'y at Law,
Central City, Colorado.

The space of a circular is too limited to give the opinions of numerous distinguished citizens and men of science who have examined this district; the following extracts relate thereto, and that of Profess

Farm, Garden & Household.

WASHING.

On the evening previously to washing, all the clothes should be gathered up and assorted;—woollens, colored clothes, unbleached cottons, and linens and fine clothes, into their separate bundles.

Except woollens and colored clothes, all other kinds should be put to soak over night, the very dirty parts having soap rubbed on them. If you use a washing fluid, it is usually in the soaking water: if you use no wash mixture, the next morning wring out the clothes, and proceed to wash them carefully through two warm waters: then boil them in clean water, rather briskly, but not longer than half an hour.

Wash them out of the boil, rinse through two waters. The last rinse-water should have a delicate tinge of blue, likewise a small quantity of starch for all cottons or linens: reserve those you wish stiffer for the last, and mix more starch in the water. Shirt bosoms and collars, skirts, in short anything you wish very stiff, should be dipped while dry. Swiss, and other thin muslins and laces, are dipped in starch while dry, and then clapped with the hands until in a right condition to iron.

Calicoes, brilliants, and lawns of white grounds are washed like any other white material, omitting boiling, until the yellow tinge they acquire makes it absolutely necessary. Unbleached cottons and linens follow the white clothes, through the same waters, but must in no case be boiled with them, as they cost usually discharge a portion of their color and so discolor the white clothes.

In directing the preparation for washing fluids we give the process employed with them; but colored clothes, in our experience, can be washed in none of them, without injury to the color.

Calicoes, colored lawns and colored cottons, muslins generally are washed through two suds and two rinsing waters, starch being used in the last, as all clothes look better and keep clean longer, if a little stiffened.

Many calicoes will spot if soap is rubbed on them; they should be washed in a lather, simply. A spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods, soaked in it previous to washing. A teacup of lye in a bucket of water, will improve the color of black goods.

Nankeen should lay in lye awhile before being washed; the lye sets the color.

A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of those French linens so much used in summer by both sexes.

Vinegar in the rinsing water, for pink or green calicoes, will brighten them. Pearl-ash answers the same end for purples and blue.

Flannels should be washed through two suds and one rinsing water; each water should be as hot as the hand can bear, unless you wish to thicken the flannel. Flannels washed in lukewarm water, will soon become like fulled cloth.

Colored and white flannels must be washed separately; and by no means washed after cotton or linen, as the lint from these goods adheres to the flannel.

There should be a little blue in the rinsing water for white flannel. Allow your flannels to freeze after washing in winter: it bleaches them.—*Country Gentlemen.*

HOW TO REPAIR A ROAD.

The first requisite is to have a dry bed of the road. Without this, the superstructure, of whatever material it may be composed, will soon become rough and uneven. Some soils are naturally drained, and the gravelly subsoil thrown upon the surface and rounded a little makes as good a path as need be. Others need draining, and no amount of gravel upon the surface will make a good bed without it. We frequently find bad places upon a hill-side where the water is always bursting out in rainy seasons. A three inch tile drain four feet deep just above these wet places would make them dry up permanently, and save a large expenditure every year. If tiles are not available, stones or wood should be used. There is no help for these mud holes but in draining the bed. A single dollar spent at the bottom is worth ten at the top in gravel. Roads are so constantly in use and the prosperity of the farmer so much depends upon them, that no pains should be spared to have them of easy grade and as smooth as possible. All classes in the community are benefited by good roads, but the farmer most. All his surplus crops must go over the road to market, and it makes a great difference with him in the course of the year, whether he be able to take a ton and a half at a load, or only half that quantity. Good roads add to the value of every acre he owns and of every thing that he produces to say nothing of their influence upon his manhood. They are a mark of the progress of civilization, and a pretty good index of the moral culture of a people.—A team stuck in the mud, the snapping of whiffle trees and braces, the cursing and bad temper of the driver show that "there is somethinff rotten in Denmark." The mud holes on the highway undo the work of the school-house and the church. There is an intimate connexion between the highways and the moral ways of a people. In mending either it is a very safe maxim to *"begin at the bottom."*—*Amer. Agri.*

WILD PEPPERMINT AS A RAT EXTERMINATOR.—Alex. Robertson writes to the *Canada Farmer*—"I have for the last four years proved to my satisfaction that the 'Wild Peppermint' is a sure and reliable exterminator of rats. In proof of the fact, I will state the result it has had with me. Four years ago my barn was regularly infested with rats; they were so numerous that I had great fears of my whole grain being destroyed by them after it was housed, but having about two acres of Wild Peppermint that grew in a field of wheat, after the wheat was harvested the mint was cut and bound with it, and drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with one since, nor am I at present, while my neighbors have any quantity of them. I feel confident that any person who is troubled with these pests, could easily get rid of them by gathering a good supply of the mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns."

RICE.—As an article of food, rice has never been as popular in Europe as in Asia, although large quantities are consumed there among the middling classes. The poor in Europe almost invariably reject it whenever they can obtain a substitute, and the potato is much preferred among all the laboring classes. This is not a little singular, since it is well known that a pound of rice properly cooked will yield more than a pound of nutritive food, and it is at once cheaper and more wholesome than any of the roots or grain which may be used in preference.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can be had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,651yr.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
BURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if he father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age, and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sister under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & COS' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Hopkin's "Own Make,"
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 2½ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2½ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2 25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction: but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

March 8, 1866—4m.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of
LINEN AND OIL SHADES.
mar2:3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866–3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Artemas Bennet, late of Southampton township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. S. BENNET,
ARTEMAS S. BENNET,
ap20:6t Executors.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:4y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID
LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
and therefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage.
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. febS

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.15,'64-1y JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

S. P. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON....T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866. 1y

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Children Skelctons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES.
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE.
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MASS, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL
Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
1866.
As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations, ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold in Bedford, Pa.
☞ By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATs will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 1mo.

HORSE DEALERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid,

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juhanna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174.20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

J. L. LEWIS.

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Cities, with a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMEBY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.
Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Colone, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.

Pattonsville, April 17:tf.

TREASURER'S
SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas.

Acres.	per.	Warrantees or Owners.	
		Bedford Township.	
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420		Daniel Barley	1 58
		Broad Top.	
156		James Eutriken	5 84
75		William Gray	4 92
21		Wm P Schell	96
63		M J Martin	3 96
440	33	James Patton	14 90
440	13	do do	21 02
175	131	do do	8 82
58	44	do do	3 11
380		Francis Mowing	62 86
422	39	Barnet Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	8 69
465½		Isaac Kerr	15 00
440		John Razor	72
376		F Mowing	78
51	—	Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398		John Beltz	17 75
63		Jacob Myers	9 46
75		John Devereaux	56 86
342		Daniel Kerr	32 39
403		John Bollman	47 96
402	13	William Bunn	16 54
30		Lewis T Watson	17 90
372		Samuel L Tobias	14 76
427		Mary Montgomery	3 18
205		Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433		Margaret Montgomery	2 24
421		John Montgomery	3 22
25		John Figard	58
289		Eph Foster & W P Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 92
465		Ulrich Danner	4 44
30		Anders (owned by R. Wilson)	8 40
5		Adam Evans	48
62		William Figard	10 50
842		William Lane	188 08
480		C A Reamer	20 32
64		Loy & Patton	8 40
106		Dunlap & Evans	28 00
		Christian Barnet	13 78
3		Anderson, Lewis & Evans	67
32		Josiah Bacon	55 04
209	156	James Patton	13 95
12	108	do do	10 14
7	70	do do	11 13
110	150	do do	10 99
393	197	do do	11 09
21	210	Jos Patton & Wm Foster	5 04
77		Wm Anderson's heirs	19 63
25		John King's heirs	30 00
15		Entriken & Wilson	5 63
13		Entriken & Patterson	1 56
49		James Entriken	11 67
15		do do	12 47
49		Fluck & Dunlap